

Cassini-Huygens

MISSION TO SATURN & TITAN

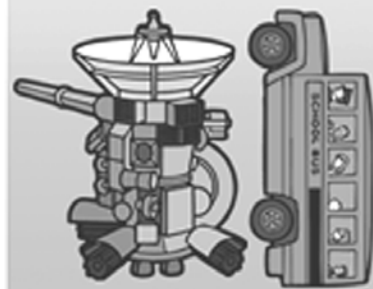
CASSINI WORD FIND

The words in the list below are hidden in the jumble of letters. Words may be frontwards, backwards, upside-down, or diagonal.

Cassini Words

ORBIT
METHANE
PROMETHEUS
SATURN
DIONE
TELESTO
ENCELADUS
PANDORA
PAN
PARTICLE
EPIMETHEUS
CASSINI

G	Z	P	Y	S	O	P	C	A	S	S	I	N	I	E	G
J	W	A	Q	W	N	R	S	Q	T	S	W	W	J	P	P
X	L	N	U	H	F	O	W	I	E	A	F	Z	J	I	Y
P	D	E	D	X	B	M	G	G	L	R	V	M	H	M	F
O	L	N	M	L	F	E	Y	M	E	T	H	A	N	E	G
U	A	C	G	B	D	T	X	T	S	B	X	B	X	T	T
H	Y	E	P	M	I	H	V	C	T	M	H	A	F	H	Y
I	S	L	J	Z	O	E	O	I	O	N	O	R	C	E	P
Q	Q	A	D	P	N	U	P	T	Q	Y	B	Z	M	U	A
D	B	D	R	B	E	S	P	A	K	A	M	B	G	S	R
D	U	U	L	K	V	O	Y	P	N	X	S	T	J	I	T
F	M	S	D	J	F	R	X	Q	Y	D	E	I	B	A	I
Y	C	C	I	T	S	B	V	U	N	U	O	T	E	F	C
U	P	X	M	N	A	I	R	V	Q	Q	T	R	I	T	L
F	I	I	J	E	X	T	R	R	C	L	G	Y	A	F	E
U	M	Z	O	N	S	A	T	U	R	N	U	G	C	X	N



The Cassini spacecraft is about the same size as a 30-passenger school bus. It weighs roughly 5,650 kg (6 tons), more than half of which is rocket fuel.

Cassini has 12 high-tech instruments capable of 27 different science investigations. To operate them, the spacecraft has an elaborate electronic system that consists of more than 12 kilometers (almost 7.5 miles) of cabling, some 20,000 wire connections and 1,630 inter-connect circuits.

In some ways, the spacecraft has senses better than our own. It can "see" in wavelengths of light and energy that the human eye cannot.

In addition, instruments onboard can "feel" things about magnetic fields and tiny dust particles that no human hand could detect.



IAPETUS

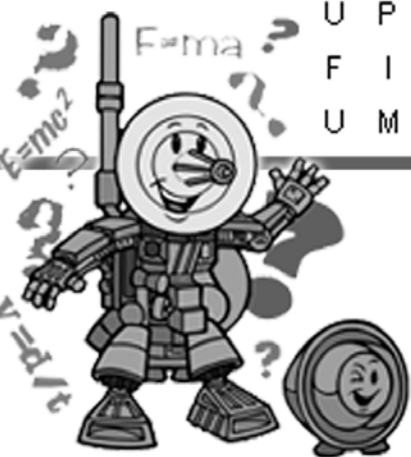
Ipapetus' dark side is so dark that when Giovanni Cassini first saw it, he could only see the bright side of the moon.

Saturn is huge. It is the second largest planet in our Solar System. Only Jupiter is bigger. If you could line them up, more than nine Earths would fit across Saturn.

Its beautiful rings are not solid either. They are made up of particles of ice, dust and rock.

Some of these particles are as tiny as grains of sand, some are much larger than skyscrapers. Actually, some are up to a kilometer (more than half-a-mile) high across.

The rings are huge yet tiny: the main rings could cover almost the entire distance between Earth and the moon yet they are less than a kilometer (about half-a-mile) thick.



Scientists are particularly interested in Titan because it's one of the few known moons with its own dense atmosphere. Titan's atmosphere is also thought to be very similar to what Earth's atmosphere was a long time ago. By learning about Titan, we'll learn about our own planet.